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Letter dated 30 January 2008 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mirjana **Mladineo**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 2 January 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

[Original: French]

Further to my letter of 28 March 2005 transmitting the third report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I have the honour to forward to you, in your capacity as Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the fourth report submitted by my Government to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure*

Fourth report submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The present report follows on from that submitted on 28 March 2005 by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (S/2005/260).

It is submitted in response to the request for further information made by the Security Council Committee in its draft letter No. 3 after consideration of the first three reports and relevant information communicated to the Committee by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The points raised in the request of the Committee to which the Government is responding in the present report relate to measures taken by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement resolution 1373 (2001) and, also, to assistance, directives and the submission of supplementary reports.

1. Implementation measures

1.1 The Committee is not in a position to provide a full and detailed analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's existing legislation (particularly Act No. 04/016 of 19 July 2004) until copies have been provided to the Committee. In addition, various pieces of essential legislation remain absent or in the drafting stage, pertaining to:

- **Money-laundering**
- **Criminalizing terrorist financing**
- **Reporting suspicious financial transactions**
- **Regulating alternative money transfer systems**
- **Law on immigration**
- **Police and law enforcement work**
- **Judiciary and counter-terrorism legislation**
- **Implementation in domestic law of the provisions of the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols to which the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a party.**

In response to this observation, please find annexed hereto the essential legal provisions already adopted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Money-laundering, criminalization of terrorist financing, reporting of suspicious financial transactions and regulation of alternative money transfer systems:

* Annexes are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

- Act No. 04/016 of 16 July 2004, whereby the Democratic Republic of the Congo enacted provisions to combat money-laundering and criminalized terrorist financing.
- Instruction No. 15 of 15 December 2006 of the Central Bank of Congo, containing regulations on the financial sector control of money-laundering and terrorist financing.
- Act No. 003/2002 of 2 February 2002 on the activities and monitoring of credit institutions.

All of these three Acts include, where appropriate, provisions regulating the reporting of suspicious financial transactions and the regulation of alternative money transfer systems.

Legislation on immigration:

- Decree-Law No. 002/2003 of 11 January 2003 on the establishment and organization of the Department of Migration.
- Legislative Order No. 83/033 of 12 September 1983 on the Immigration Police.
- Order No. 83/064 of 12 September 1983 on the establishment of measures for the implementation of Legislative Order No. 83/033 of 12 September 1983.
- Order No. 87/281 of 13 August 1987 establishing measures for the implementation of Legislative Order No. 83/033 of 12 September 1983.
- Order No. 07/046 of 12 June 2007 establishing the Border Police.
- Legislative Order No. 07/064 of 29 August 2007 establishing the Border Commission.

Police work and law enforcement, judicial system and counter-terrorism legislation:

- Decree-Law No. 002/2002 of 26 January 2002 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the Congolese National Police.
- Order No. 07/046 of 12 June 2007 establishing the Border Police.
- Statutes of the judiciary.
- Act No. 024/2002 of 18 November 2002 on the Military Criminal Code.
- Decree of 6 August 1959 on the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Incorporation into domestic law of the provisions of the counter-terrorism conventions and protocols to which the Democratic Republic of the Congo is party:

Although the international counter-terrorism instruments are not formally incorporated in the domestic legislation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, article 215 of the Constitution does not limit the implementation of duly ratified international instruments, from the time of their publication in the Official Journal.

The Congolese legal system is monistic and, by the above-mentioned article, affirms the primacy of international treaties and agreements over domestic law. However, the current domestic law reforms seek to incorporate them.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is forwarding to the Committee the draft legislation incorporating the provisions of the counter-terrorism instruments in Congolese domestic law.

1.2 In the light of the urgency of the counter-terrorism effort, the Committee considers the passage of draft legislation for the implementation of provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) a priority.

Draft legislation for the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and the incorporation of international counter-terrorism instruments has already been adopted by the National Committee for Coordinating Efforts to Counter International Terrorism (CNCLT), following a videoconference with experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The bill has been submitted to the Government, which will submit it to Parliament shortly.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo reaffirms its commitment in this regard and seeks the assistance of the Committee in order to achieve it.

1.3 The Committee regards criminalization of the commission and financing of terrorist acts and effective protection of the financial system from use by terrorists as areas of priority for all States in their implementation of the resolution.

The draft legislation adopted by CNCLT criminalized the commission and financing of terrorist acts and specified measures for the protection of the financial system from any use by terrorists. The Democratic Republic of the Congo remains open to amendments by the Committee.

1.4 In the light of the above observations, the Committee would be grateful to receive an update on the status of the new legislation contemplated by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a copy of Act No. 04/016 of 19 July 2004 on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is transmitting to the Committee the bill incorporating the new legislation under consideration and a copy of Act No. 04/016 of 19 July 2004 on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The resultant Congolese legislative framework provides a legal framework which makes it possible to prevent, detect and, as appropriate, penalize acts constituting money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It is based on six main areas: (1) general provisions, (2) the prevention and detection of terrorism, (3) the prevention and detection of the financing of terrorism, (4) remedial measures, (5) international cooperation and (6) transitional and final provisions.

1.5 The Committee would appreciate further information on how the Democratic Republic of the Congo gives effect to the provisions of the five international counter-terrorism conventions to which it is already a party.

The draft legislation incorporates the essential provisions of 13 conventions.

1.6 In its second report (S/2003/386), the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicates its intention to establish a multidisciplinary team to consider the legal framework for combating money-laundering. The Committee would welcome a progress report on the establishment and activities of this team.

The Decree-Law establishing the Committee against Money-Laundering is in the final stages of preparation in the Office of the Prime Minister.

In order to avoid a legal lacuna, the duties of this Committee are currently being assumed by the Focus Group against Money-Laundering (GREB), a multidisciplinary committee headed by the Central Bank of the Congo.

1.7 Act No. 04/016 of 19 July 2004 includes both protective and punitive measures for the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of assets (see S/2005/260). The Committee would welcome a description of the procedure with examples of reports sent between the judicial authorities, the financial intelligence unit and the Central Bank.

With regard to protective and punitive measures, the provisions are contained in the Act on Combating Money-Laundering, which has been transmitted to the Committee.

With regard to reports, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is awaiting the imminent establishment of a financial intelligence unit. The decree whereby this unit will be established is in the final stages of preparation in the Office of the Prime Minister.

1.8 The Committee also takes note of the indication that the aforementioned Act No. 04/016 combats money-laundering and envisages the creation of a financial intelligence unit. The Committee would welcome a progress report on implementation of the Act and, in particular, the process of establishing the unit. Details of the unit's structure and resources would also be appreciated. In the event that the unit is now operational, the Committee would appreciate examples of its recent activities.

Article 17 of the Act on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism provides for the establishment of a financial intelligence unit with financial autonomy and its own decision-making powers, under the authority of the Minister of Finance. Pursuant to the Constitution, the terms for the creation of the financial intelligence unit (CENAREF) must be established by Prime Ministerial decree. This decree is in the final stages of preparation in the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Financial Intelligence Unit is an administrative unit, with investigative powers. It will be managed by two entities: (1) the executive board responsible for considering policy matters and (2) the secretariat responsible for the day-to-day management of the Unit.

The budget of the Financial Intelligence Unit would initially be included in the State budget. Furthermore, it is planned to establish the Fund to Combat Organized Crime (FOLUCCO) which will, in particular, finance the functioning of the Unit.

1.9 The Committee would welcome examples of fulfilment of the reporting obligations of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries pursuant to article 75 of Act No. 003/2002 of 2 February 2002.

Article 75 of Act No. 003/2002 of 2 February 2002 stipulates that "on the terms determined by the Central Bank, credit institutions are obliged to declare: (1) sums of money entered on their books that appear to derive from drug trafficking

and other criminal activities; (2) transactions involving sums of money that appear to derive from drug trafficking and other criminal activities."

To date, the Central Bank has not received reports regarding sums of money that could derive from drug trafficking or other criminal activities. This situation can be explained by the fact that the formal financial sector conducts only 15 per cent of transactions, while the remainder are conducted informally.

Nevertheless, the Central Bank of the Congo has instituted training for credit institutions, in order to enable them properly to fulfil their obligation to report suspicious transactions as soon as the Financial Intelligence Unit is established.

1.10 What are the existing measures and monitoring mechanisms, or steps which the Democratic Republic of the Congo intends to take, in order to ensure that funds collected by non-profit organizations and charities are not diverted to purposes other than their stated goals?

The fiscal system reforms envisaged by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo include upstream and downstream monitoring of the provenance and utilization of funds collected by non-profit and charitable organizations.

The implementation of this reform represents an advance with respect to combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism because national legislation has not, to date, established a monitoring regime for funds collected by non-governmental organizations of any kind operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

1.11 What are the achievements of the working group established at the Central Bank to consider the setting up of a system for monitoring, oversight and prevention in the area of alternative financial remittance systems (see S/2003/386)?

Act No. 005/2002 of 7 May 2002 and Act No. 003/2002 of 2 February 2002 on the activities and monitoring of credit institutions confer on the Central Bank the power to supervise credit institutions, financial messaging, bureaux de change and micro-finance institutions. The Focus Group against Money-Laundering has not yet turned its attention to the informal sector. All of the reforms under way in the Government, as well as at the Central Bank are intended to reduce the volume of informal sector transactions, as doing so will make measures to counter these and other criminal activities effective.

At present, the Focus Group is continuing the process of establishing the operational mechanism for counter-terrorism, in particular through the following priority actions: (a) continuing the national campaign to raise awareness of the law, (b) preparing a training programme and (c) identifying priority areas for the elaboration of a national counter-terrorism strategy.

1.12 The Committee would welcome further information about the mandate, organizational chart and powers of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Coordinating Efforts to Counter International Terrorism (CNCLT) (see S/2005/260). What are the mechanisms that govern the interactions of CNCLT with international agencies such as, for example, INTERPOL, and its involvement in inter-State cooperation, extradition, mutual legal assistance and the transfer of criminal proceedings?

A. Decree No. 070 of 26 December 2001 in its article 2 entrusts CNCLT with:

1. Deliberating on all problems connected with international terrorism;

2. Coordinating the implementation of international conventions on terrorism;

3. Defining, coordinating and implementing all national strategies and measures necessary to combat and suppress international terrorism;

4. Collaborating closely with foreign Powers and international organizations to prevent and suppress terrorist acts, in particular through increased cooperation and the full implementation of the aforementioned international conventions.

B. CNCLT includes the Committee and the Permanent Secretariat.

The Committee is composed of ministers and heads of public services entrusted with counter-terrorism and is chaired by the Head of State.

The Permanent Secretariat is headed by the Special Adviser to the Head of State on Security, who is the Permanent Secretary.

The Permanent Secretariat is composed of the following three subsidiary bodies:

The supervisory and coordinating body;

The Technical Secretariat, which deals with studies and operations;

The Administrative Secretariat, which provides support.

The powers of the Permanent Secretary are to:

Service the CNCLT Secretariat;

Convene, in case of extreme emergency, a special meeting of CNCLT;

Coordinate and supervise the activities of the Technical Secretariat and the Administrative Secretariat.

As the focal point and governmental body for the coordination of international counter-terrorism in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, CNCLT deals directly with the international organizations concerned with counter-terrorism. Thus, it participates in the activities of the African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and so on. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is one of the bodies which participates in its activities.

In collaboration with INTERPOL, CNCLT has sought the extradition from Kenya of a presumed terrorist of Congolese origin for investigation. Other cases are the subject of cooperation with neighbouring countries.

1.13 What are the legal and administrative provisions to keep under surveillance the individuals and entities suspected of relations with terrorists and terrorist support networks? Are terrorists and terrorist support networks treated differently under law?

Decree-Law No. 003/2003 on the establishment and organization of the National Intelligence Agency makes it possible to place under surveillance any person suspected of conducting transactions or preparing terrorist acts.

Under Congolese law, an accomplice receives the same punishment as the perpetrator of a crime. Moreover, terrorist violations in particular are dealt with under the Military Code.

1.14 In the third report, the Committee takes note of the existence of the Congolese Act on the Immigration Police (Legislative Order No. 83/033 of 12 September 1983), Act No. 021/2002 of 16 October 2002 on the Status of Refugees and the establishment of the National Commission for Refugees. The Committee would appreciate a copy of each of these Acts and any additional legislation adopted in that area.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is transmitting all these documents to the Committee.

1.15 In the third report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, it is indicated that the Congolese Act on the Immigration Police requires the Congolese authorities to establish a list of undesirable persons so that they may be prevented from gaining access to the country. Does this Act make specific provision for persons suspected of engaging or intending to engage in terrorist acts? Are there any mechanisms for interactions and exchange with other lists from INTERPOL, Europol and/or the Security Council?

Mechanisms for interactions

These interactions take place within CNCLT. The Act on the Immigration Police establishes a National Immigration Commission, although this has not yet been set up.

Mechanisms for exchange

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has at its disposal INTERPOL I-24/7 communications equipment, which allows information on the lists to be exchanged with INTERPOL, Europol and Security Council databases. The latter provides the INTERPOL databases with Orange Notices.

However, provisions exist for the exchange of lists of persons deemed undesirable in order to intercept them or prevent their entry, or hand them over to petitioning services or services providing intelligence such as INTERPOL, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, Europol and the national intelligence services.

1.16 What legal and administrative measures related to terrorism and terrorists does the National Commission for Refugees implement in the process of examining requests for asylum on a case-by-case basis?

In its consideration of requests for asylum, the National Commission for Refugees applies Act No. 021/2002 of 16 October 2002 on the Status of Refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the 1951 United Nations Geneva Convention and its Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Refugee Convention and all of the relevant international treaties and, in particular, paragraphs 2 (c), 2 (g) and 3 (f) of resolution 1373 (2001).

The fundamental principle of all of these instruments is that they exclude from obtaining asylum status a person who:

Has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, a crime against humanity and genocide, as defined in the relevant international humanitarian instruments;

Has committed a serious crime under ordinary law outside the host country prior to being admitted as a refugee;

Has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes, objectives and principles of the United Nations or the Organization of African Unity.

The National Commission for Refugees seeks to ensure that the persons referred to above do not obtain refugee status in view of the fact that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a party to all of these international conventions.

The National Commission for Refugees is an inter-ministerial commission which brings together the Ministries of National Defence and Veteran Affairs, Social Affairs, Human Rights, Labour and Social Security, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Humanitarian Affairs, Justice, Public Health and the Interior, Decentralization and Security in addition to State agencies, including the Department of Migration, the National Intelligence Agency and the Congolese National Police, which are involved in refugee management and can provide the necessary information before the status of an asylum-seeker is granted.

The National Commission for Refugees also seeks to ensure that the Democratic Republic of the Congo respects the principle of good-neighbourliness and that no subversive activity takes place on its territory.

1.17 Could the Democratic Republic of the Congo please inform the Committee about the methods or machinery that the country utilizes to detect counterfeit or fraudulent documents? What measures have been taken in official travel documentation and passports to thwart counterfeiters?

The methods and machinery used to identify counterfeit or fraudulent documents at N'djili International Airport at present and soon at Ngobila Beach and other border posts with substantial traffic, include ultraviolet, screening, metal detectors, x-rays (in insignificant doses) and the provision of appropriate training for migration officers.

Changes to travel documents such as passports in order to prevent counterfeiting consist mainly of a hard plastic cover and stamping the photo with an official seal.

1.18 The Committee understands that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has installed computer hardware in seaports and airports. The Committee would like to know if database information covering persons entering or leaving the territory can be made available to international agencies to track suspected persons and identify networks. In that regard, the Committee would welcome details of any consultation, use and exchange of information with international agencies.

Such exchange has been inadequate to this point. However, at the domestic level, the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL conducts exchanges with the Immigration Service on an ad hoc basis.

Owing to lack of resources, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Department of Migration has not yet computerized all facilities along its approximately 9,600 kilometre-long border with a view to consolidating data and information regarding persons entering or leaving its territory.

All that exists is some second-rate, inadequate computer equipment, primarily at N'djili Airport, Ngobila Beach in Kinshasa, and the Kasumbalesa border post in Katanga, which makes it difficult to exchange information with international agencies to track suspected persons and identify networks.

1.19 The Democratic Republic of the Congo indicates (see S/2005/260) that legal and administrative mechanisms together with cooperation with INTERPOL ensure that terrorists are expelled, extradited or prosecuted. Can the Democratic Republic of the Congo please provide examples of cooperation and arrangements with INTERPOL and other warning mechanisms?

The Act establishing the Department of Migration provides for direct cooperation between its agencies and INTERPOL through its National Central Bureau. In 2004, the Democratic Republic of the Congo handed over Rwandan genocide suspects to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

1.20 The Committee would be pleased to receive a copy of the Act of 21 February 1950, Act No. 24/2002 of 18 November 2002 and Order No. 003 of 31 March 2003.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is transmitting herewith the following:

Legislative Order No. 85-035 of 3 September 1985 on the regulation of firearms and ammunition;

Order No. 85-212 of 2 September 1985 containing implementing measures for Legislative Order No. 85-035 of 3 September 1985 on the regulation of firearms and ammunition;

Order No. 003 of 31 March 2003 on the establishment of the Department of Migration;

Act No. 024/2002 of 18 November 2002 on the Military Criminal Code.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is transmitting herewith all these documents.

1.21 The Committee would be pleased to receive a copy of any relevant reports submitted by authorities to other organizations involved in monitoring international standards upon their completion, as well as details of any efforts to implement international best practices, codes and standards relevant to the implementation of the resolution.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is transmitting to the Committee reports submitted to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United States Coast Guard.

1.22 The Committee welcomes the fact that the Ministry of Justice has initiated the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, signed on 10 November 2001. It would very much appreciate notice of ratification, when it occurs.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo ratified the Convention on 28 October 2005.

1.23 The Democratic Republic of the Congo has become a party to 5 of the 12 international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. Please provide an update on your Government's plans to accede to those instruments and ensure their implementation in domestic law.

With regard to implementation under domestic law, further to a videoconference with experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime the Democratic Republic of the Congo adopted a bill incorporating all these international instruments into its domestic legislation.

2. Assistance and guidance

2.1 The Committee wishes to emphasize once more the importance that it attaches to the provision of assistance and advice in connection with the implementation of the resolution. The Committee's Directory of Assistance (www.un.org/sc/ctc) is frequently updated to include new relevant information on available assistance. The Committee takes note of the fields of technical assistance requested by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its first report (S/2001/1331) and in its second report (S/2003/386) and is pleased to inform the Democratic Republic of the Congo that its requested assistance has been brought to the attention of potential technical assistance providers through the Committee Matrix.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo reiterates its request for the technical assistance requested in its three reports and in the plan of action that emerged from the national expert workshop on legislative implementation of a universal judicial framework against terrorism in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its implementation in the context of international cooperation, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime from 6 to 8 December 2005, as illustrated in the annexed documents (plan of action).

2.2 Furthermore, in the light of the specific areas related to the Democratic Republic of the Congo's implementation of the resolution outlined in section 1 of this letter, and based on the Democratic Republic of the Congo's reports to the Committee and on the other relevant information available, the Committee, with assistance from the CTED experts, has conducted a preliminary analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's technical assistance needs in order to identify priority areas in which the Committee believes the Democratic Republic of the Congo may benefit from receiving technical assistance. With the agreement of and in cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the aim is to identify the best possible way for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to benefit from technical assistance in order to strengthen its implementation of the provisions of the resolution.

2.3 The analysis identified, on a preliminary basis, the following potential areas of assistance needs, with the understanding that further assessments may be necessary. The points below represent selected areas, among the areas referred to in the resolution, where assistance might be particularly useful:

Establishment of the Financial Intelligence Unit and the training of its experts in terrorist financing investigation techniques;

Establishment of the National Committee for Coordinating Efforts to Counter International Terrorism, its permanent Secretariat, and the training of experts and supply of equipment requested in this connection;

Establishment of legal practices and training of public prosecutors and investigative police officers;

Supply of equipment to the immigration services;

Training in border patrol and security investigation techniques;

Regulation of alternative currency transfer systems to ensure that they are not used for terrorist purposes;

Adoption of legislation specifically criminalizing the provision or collection of funds with the intent that they should be used for terrorist acts, regardless of where the act is intended to take place and of whether it is, in fact, attempted or completed;

Introduction of border control measures;

Accession to and full implementation of the 12 international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo endorses the areas of potential assistance identified by the Committee and would like the implementation process for such assistance to be accelerated.

2.4 The Committee would like to receive your country's approval to share the above-mentioned points with donor States and organizations that may be in a position to provide assistance in these selected areas (other parts of this letter will not be shared). This would enable the Committee to facilitate the provision of technical assistance. The Committee would appreciate receiving your country's response no later than 30 days from the date of this letter. If your country's response is not received within that period, the Committee will assume that the points could be shared with the donor States and organizations. The actual provision of assistance will naturally be subject to the Democratic Republic of the Congo's request and consent. The Committee would also welcome any comments the Democratic Republic of the Congo may have regarding this section.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo approves the Committee's approach and presents its apologies for the delay in communicating that approval. Please find the letter of approval enclosed.

3. Further guidance and submission of future reports

3.1 The Committee wishes to maintain the constructive dialogue it has established with the Democratic Republic of the Congo in relation to measures it is taking to implement the resolution, in particular with regard to the areas identified in this letter as a priority. The Committee and its Executive Director stand ready to provide further clarification to the Democratic Republic of the

Congo on any of the matters raised in this letter. The Executive Director can be contacted through Ms. Rigacci-Hay. In addition, the Committee, through its Executive Directorate, may contact the Democratic Republic of the Congo's competent authorities to discuss any further matters related to the implementation of the resolution.

Reiterating its commitment to efforts to counter terrorism in all its forms and its willingness to maintain direct cooperation and dialogue with the Committee, the Democratic Republic of the Congo takes this opportunity to supply, for future reference, the following contact information for the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Coordinating Efforts to Counter International Terrorism:

E-mail: CNCLT 2001@yahoo.fr

Tel.: 243998317749
–243 815216888
–243 810558088
–243 815000587

3.2 The Committee would be grateful to receive from the Democratic Republic of the Congo further information on the questions and comments raised in section 1 of this letter on "implementation measures". Moreover, the Committee would be grateful if the Democratic Republic of the Congo would provide it with an update on assistance it has received, or is in the process of receiving, including on whether such assistance has satisfied, or is expected to satisfy, the Democratic Republic of the Congo's needs related to the resolution. As with previous reports, it is the intention of the Committee to circulate the further report as a document of the Security Council. It is open to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, if desired, to submit a confidential annex to the report for the attention of the Committee and its Executive Directorate alone.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has benefited from technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

The national expert workshop on legislative implementation of a universal judicial framework against terrorism in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its implementation in the context of international cooperation, held in Kinshasa from 31 March to 2 April 2003 and from 6 to 8 December 2005;

Organizing the videoconference on the implementation of international conventions and protocols, Kinshasa, 12 October 2006.

3.3 The Committee may, in a future stage of its work, have further comments or questions for the Democratic Republic of the Congo arising from other aspects of the resolution. It would be grateful to be kept informed of all relevant developments regarding the implementation of the resolution by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo remains committed to implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and stands ready to receive comments and guidance from the Committee.